

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th October 1900.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen. [Calcutta] of the 8th October is glad

The Shah at Constantinople.

that on the 1st October last the Shah arrived at Constantinople, where he was received by the Sultan with great enthusiasm. There was a friendly conversation between the two Musalman sovereigns.

2. A correspondent of the same paper says that a large number of

Massing of Russian troops.

Russian Troops is being concentrated on the frontiers between Khokand and Kashgar. Perhaps Russia intends to annex Kashgar and Yarkhand.

3. The same paper contains the speech delivered by its editor at a meeting

The Shah's birthday.

held to celebrate the Shah's birthday. In this speech, he observed that in the reign of the present Shah Persia had prospered. One of the guiding principles of the Shah's administration was that the disagreements between the Shias and the Sunnis, which are, in His Majesty's opinion, the cause of the moral degradation of both the sects, should be removed and that a friendly alliance should be made between Persia and Turkey. It is for that purpose that the Shah is visiting Constantinople. Since his accession to the throne, the Shah has in his contemplation a military alliance with all other Musalman rulers, as it is obvious that it will otherwise be very difficult for them to defend their territories against the repeated attacks of the allied Powers of Europe. It is hoped that the Shah, in his interview with the Sultan, has raised this question.

4. A correspondent of the same paper is sorry that some ruffians made

Attempted murder of the British Consul at Bushire.

an attempt to shoot the English Consul at Bushire. It is said that some person, who bears a grudge against the *hakim* of Bushire, engaged those ruffians to commit the intended murder, simply with the object of putting the *hakim* into trouble. It is to be hoped that the offence will not go unpunished.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. A correspondent of *Al Punch* [Bankipore] of the 5th October is

The sale of cocaine.

sorry that the sale of cocaine is increasing to such an extent that every betel-seller keeps it for sale. Its ordinary consumers are those who are in the habit of merry-making in houses of ill fame. It is to be hoped that the authorities will check the sale of cocaine.

6. A correspondent of the same paper complains that railway passengers

Extortionate hackney-carriage drivers at Bankipore.

receive ill-treatment at the hands of hackney-carriage drivers at the Bankipore railway station. It has been seen that the hackney-carriage drivers shamefully treat the passengers when they refuse to pay more than the usual fare. They ill-treat passengers in this way under the nose of the local police, who take no notice of their conduct, most probably because they derive a pecuniary advantage from the hackney-carriage drivers.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

7. The *Nausha Punch* [Calcutta] of the 12th October says that, among

A railway grievance.

other inconveniences which railway passengers in India have to suffer, the most serious is the absence of shops or stalls at railway stations providing native passengers with refreshments. This inconvenience is not felt so much by the first and second-class passengers as by the intermediate and third-class passengers, because the former, being mostly well-to-do people, can make use of the European refreshment-rooms.

URIYA PAPERS.

8. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 19th September regrets to find

Idle play in India.

that play involving physical exertion is not encouraged by Indian gentlemen, who generally indulge in card and chess which do not conduce to health.

ROZNAMA-I-MUKADDAS HABLUL MATEEN,
Oct. 8th, 1900.

ROZNAMA-I-MUKADDAS HABLUL MATEEN.

ROZNAMA-I-MUKADDAS HABLUL MATEEN.

ROZNAMA-I-MUKADDAS HABLUL MATEEN.

AL PUNCH,
Oct. 5th, 1900.

AL PUNCH.

NAUSHA PUNCH,
Oct. 12th, 1900.

SAMBALPUR HITAISHINI,
Sept. 19th, 1900.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Sept. 19th, 1900.

9. The same paper has reason to believe that the students, coming out successfully from the veterinary schools in Bengal, will be soon provided with employment, and the cause of veterinary science thus made more popular among the people.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI

10. The same paper is of opinion that the recurrence of famine in British India has made it necessary that the Government should establish granaries in all important villages in different parts of the country, which may do the work of savings banks, receiving corn from the raiyats in times of prosperity and returning the same with interest in times of adversity.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Sept. 26th, 1900.

11. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th September, regrets to notice that heavy rains in Balasore made firewood so dear and scarce that many families had to fast for some days, for they could not get that article either for love or money.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

12. The same paper states that heavy floods in the Burabalang river in Balasore, aided by a strong gale, have caused much damage to the town. Many houses have fallen, and the paddy and other crops that were grown on lands near the river have rotted. The writer infers that the loss in that part of the district, where the river falls into the Bay, must have been still greater.

SAMVADVAHIKA,
Sept. 27th, 1900.

13. The *Samvadvaika* [Balasore] of the 27th September gives a similar story, and adds that there was loss of human life and cattle in those villages that are situated on lands adjoining the Burabalang, the Sone, and the Gangahar rivers, in the Balasore district. The writer adds that the District Magistrate, the Assistant Engineer stationed at Balasore, and the Assistant Inspector of the Salt Department, posted in that town, saved many lives by superhuman labour and exertion. Every available boat was employed in rescuing the helpless and in supplying provisions to those that were fasting for several hours. Many homeless men and women were conveyed to Balasore town. The local zamindars and merchants afforded adequate help to their distressed brethren. The writer has heard the oldest people say that there were no such rains within the past fifty years. The writer hears that many cattle that were grazing on the seaboard were washed off by the floods.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Sept. 26th, 1900.

14. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 26th September adds that, but for the exertions of Raja Baikunthanath De Bahadur of Balasore, a large number of men, women, and children must have died. The Raja Bahadur relieved the population of Nayapur village in night time, when the village was on the point of being washed off. He supplied food and clothes to a large number of men and women. The writer also acknowledges the philanthropic services of Babus Ramesh Chandra Mandal, Jagannath Mahapatra, Radhashyam Das, and Bhagaban Chandra Das, who were uniformly hospitable to the homeless. The writer concludes by stating that Bhadrak town in the Balasore district was in a submerged state for several hours, and that the floods in the Salandi river have done incalculable mischief both in Bhadrak and Chandbali. The District Magistrate of Balasore has given orders for the relief of the homeless in Bhadrak. The floods in the rivers Burabalang and Suvarnarekha, in the district of Balasore, have not only created breaches in the railway, but have put the Grand Trunk Road into such a deplorable condition that passengers can hardly travel on it on foot. The wheel traffic on that road is entirely stopped. The effects of the floods have, therefore, been disastrous in every way.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Sept. 26th, 1900.

15. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 26th September regrets to notice that qualified Uriya teachers are not encouraged in the Sambalpur district by the educational authorities of the Central Provinces and that Mahrattas are thrust into places, where Uriyas can discharge the duties, appertaining thereto, satisfactorily and efficiently.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th October, 1900.